THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XIII., Nº. 607. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1862. PRICE, TAELS 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. S. COMPTON in the business of the *North-China Herald* Printing Office ceased on the 31st December, 1861.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Management and Editorial responsibility of the *North-China Herald* and *Daily Shipping and Commercial News* have now devolved on Mr. SAMUEL MOSSMAN, to whom communications may be addressed in future.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

In the matter of the Estate of CHARLES JAMES FOX, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due by them, and all persons having Claims against the said Estate, are requested to forward their Accounts, to the Undersigned, on or before the *First day of August*, 1862.

JAMIESON ELLES,
AND. S. DIXSON,
Executors.
tf Hongkong, 30th January, 1862.

SHIPPING.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(COAST AND RIVER)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Limited.

CAPITAL £300,000,
First issue £150,000, *in* £15,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*
(2,500 OF WHICH SHARES WILL BE RESERVED FOR CHINA.)

DEPOSITS 5s. per share on Application, and 15s. per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £1.10s. each per Share, at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors:

W. R. ADAMSON, Esq., late of China (Messrs. Adamson & Co.).

HARRY BORRADAILE, Esq., Director of the Scinde and Punjaub Railways, and the Indus Steam Flotilla Company.

GEORGE BRAGINTON, Esq., banker, Torrington.

THE HON. THOMAS C. BRUCE, 3, St. James's Street, S. W.

G. LATHOM BROWNE, Esq., Director, Cape Town Railway and Dock.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., late H. E. I. C. Civil Service, China, Chairman Blackwall Railway.

PHILIP S. FLETCHER, (Messrs. Alexander, Fletcher & Co.).

HENRY B. LOCH, Esq., C.B., (attached to the late Special Embassy to Pekin,) 11, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.

(With Power to add to their number.)

Bankers.
Messrs. DIMSDALE, DREWETT, FOWLER & BARNARD, 50, Cornhill.
Solicitors.
Messrs. FLUX & ARGLES, 68, Cheapside.
Stock Brokers.
Messrs. TOWGOOD & STRACHAN, 33, Throgmorton Street.
Ship Brokers and Marine Superintendents.
Messrs. ROBERTSON & Co., Newman's Court, Cornhill.
Secretary.
J. SPENCER PRICE, Esq.,
Offices.—No. 12, *Old Broad Street, London, E C.*

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of supplying what has long been urgently required, and which, from the increased and constantly increasing growth of our Commerce, is daily becoming more and more necessary; viz., regular, speedy, and safe communication along the extensive line of coast and in the inner waters of China.

For conducting an immense Coasting trade, the Chinese possess nothing but unwieldy Junks, which are unable to perform their voyages except with the favorable monsoon; while European commerce, in the China waters, is carried on in sailing vessels, with the addition recently, of a very limited number of steamers owned by private firms; the postal and general passenger traffic being confined to the semi-monthly service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company between Hongkong and Shanghai.

To meet the necessities of both Foreign and Native trade it is proposed to construct a fleet of steamers, which shall be the means of establishing regular communication between the ports and places to which foreigners will have access, and of providing for the conveyance of passengers, mails, and general merchandize.

It is intended to commence with the construction of Six Steam-vessels, as the Directors propose to limit the operations of the Company until experience has proved in what way they can be best extended with advantage to the Shareholders.

Power (under the control of the Shareholders in General Meeting) will be taken by the Deed for a future increase of Capital; and provision will be made for the extension of the Company's operations between China and Japan, as found expedient.

The extent of the trade already existing—its certain expansion—*and the manifest necessity for the use of steam*—warrant the conclusion that the Company may rely upon being able to find ready employment for the vessels at a scale of charges that will make the profits ample.

Applications for shares to be made to Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON & Co., who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

With reference to the foregoing, the Undersigned have received advice that the first portion of the Fleet will be despatched from England in March, consisting of—

A powerful Screw Steamer, 663 Tons, draft when loaded 10 feet.
A powerful Paddle-wheel Steamer, 663 Tons, draft when loaded 10 feet.

SHIPPING.

A Tug Boat, 220 Tons, draft when loaded 6 feet.
A small Steamer adapted for River Service.
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves as *General Merchants*, under the firm of FIERZ & BACHMANN. Our present residence is at Messrs. VAUCHER FRERES.

FIERZ & BACHMANN.
29my Shanghai, 25th February, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Business in Shanghai on the Premises formerly occupied by Mr. J. W. LEWIS.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & CO.
22my Hongkong, 17th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the firm or style of WARD & Co.

H. G. WARD,
3my Shanghai, February 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN WHITEHEAD BROADBENT is authorised to sign the name of our firm at Yokuhama per procuration from this date.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY CARTER is authorised to sign my name per procuration.

J. F. CARTER.
29ma Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st January, 1862, our Business will be carried on under the Style or Firm of ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.

All claims against us will be paid by the new Firm. The Partners will remain as before, Mr. THOMAS ROTHWELL and Mr. JOSEPH LOVE, Junr.

ULLETT & Co.
29ma Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL is authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
21ma Shanghai, December 1st, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.

J. BOHSTEDT.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS PORTER was admitted a Partner in our Firm on 1st July, 1861.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
19ap Hongkong, 27th December, 1861.

NOTICE

WE have this day established ourselves in Hongkong and China, as *Ship Brokers and General Commission Agents* under the Firm and Style of PARKER & Co.

MONT. D. PARKER.
J. W. TORREY.
10jy Hongkong, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED GRAHAM HOGG is this day admitted a Partner in our firm.

ADAM SCOTT & Co.
1ap Canton, 7th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted by the Undersigned at this Port, will henceforward be continued under the Style or Firm of CRAVEN WILSON & Co.

MR. FRANK HEBDEN WILSON is authorised by me to sign the Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON.
5ap Hankow, January 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are appointed LLOYD'S AGENTS at this Port.

SHAW, RIPLEY & Co.
22ma Hankow, 1st February, 1862.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port, under the style of MORISON & Co.

J. MORISON.
tf Hankow, 23rd June 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into Partnership as Commission Merchants at this Port, under the style of MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.

HENRY EDWARD BUSH.
ROBERT KELLY MAITLAND.
26ap Ying-tsze, Newchwang District,
1st October, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Residents of Shanghai that they have established themselves at this Port as *General Storekeepers and Commission Agents* under the Name and Style of WILLIAMS & Co.

CHARLES P. WILLIAMS.
W. SMITH STEVENS.
tf Tientsin, 16th June, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned has established himself at this port as *General Commission Agent* under the style of PLATT & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
6se Tientsin, 8th March, 1862.

NOTICE,

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. BERNHARD TELGE in our Firm ceased on the 1st of this month.

ALISCH & TELGE.
Tientsin, 3rd March, 1862.

MR. ALEXANDER ALISCH will continue the business on his own account under the style of

ALEXANDER ALISCH & Co.
7ju Tientsin, 3rd March, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established as a *General Commission Agent* at this Port, under the Style of PEDDER & Co.

JAMES N. PEDDER.
23ma Tientsin, 11th November, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.

JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
5ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

M. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.

5ap

NOTICE.

OUR Firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business hitherto carried on by us at this port will in future be conducted by Messrs. GLOVER & Co., who are authorized to sign our firm per pro., in liquidation of any outstanding accounts.

R. ARNOLD & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 31st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by Messrs. R. ARNOLD & Co. at this port will in future be conducted by us under the style of GLOVER & Co.

FRANCIS A. GROOM,
THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st February, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT ARNOLD in our Firm ceases this day.

R. ARNOLD & Co.
22ma Nagasaki, 31st December, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as TEA INSPECTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. H. RICHARDS in our firm, ceased on the 14th of October, 1861.

C. H. RICHARDS & Co.

WITH reference to the above, the business will henceforth be conducted under the style of O. H. BAKER & Co.

O. H. BAKER & Co.
21ju Yokuhama, Japan,
November 30th, 1861.

SPENCER COMPTON,
(LATE OF CANTON AND SHANGHAI),
Commission Merchant.
No. 7, FREDERICK'S PLACE,
OLD JEWRY,
LONDON.
E. C.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent.
46, LIME STREET,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Underwrite Risks from Shanghai to Hankow and Hankow to Shanghai per Sailing Vessels.

They will be shortly in a position to issue Policies of Marine Insurance upon Native Craft.

RICHARD DUDLEY & Co.
tf Hankow, 9th February, 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 10th January, 1862.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Society, are prepared to grant INSURANCE on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS at the usual rates of the Local Offices.

T. KROES & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

THE Undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at the Port of *Hankow*, and on terms similar to those now existing here.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1862.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company …………	Assets, $1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company ……	„ $1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company ……	„ $1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for* 3 *months*, and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. RUSDEN PHIPPS & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th, October, 1861.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

STORAGE, HAN-YANG.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Merchandize on STORAGE in his Godowns abreast of the Foreign Anchorage, Han-Yang; he undertakes to land and ship off Goods to and from the same.

The Premises are well raised and a good Risk, being detached from Chinese buildings with vacant land around.

CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, January 1862

HANKOW.

TO be Let on Lease LAND situated on the Han-yang Side, with Water Frontage to the Yang-tsze, and off the Foreign Anchorage.

For particulars,
Apply to
FRANK H. WILSON.
tf Hankow, 17th January, 1862.

HOUSES & LAND.

LAND AT HAN-YANG.

TO LET on Building Lease.
Apply to
CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, January 1862.

FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS OF LAND suitable for Building purposes, each containing about 7 Mow; one with a frontage to the Soochow Creek and both abutting on the property of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of whom or from the Undersigned further particulars may be obtained.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 8th August, 1861.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, about the end of March next—

The valuable Business Premises known as the "YU-TAE HONG," situated in the Custom House Road, at the corner of Church Street.

The Building consists of an Eight-roomed Dwelling House now occupied by Dr. Sibbald, double set of Servant's Offices, Stables, &c., with upper story throughout, a very large double storied Godown, with good Silk light, &c.; also a Godown facing the Church, the Western portion of which building is occupied as a Silk Shop.

Particulars respecting the terms of the lease at present existing can be had on applicationto the Undersigned.

BARNES DALLAS,
Auctioneer.
tf Shanghai, 11th February, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make PURCHASES of such useful or ornamental BIRDS, ANIMALS, and FISH, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus* or *Yeoman* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall INTRODUCE into the colony the most valuable or interesting ANIMAL, BIRD, or FISH, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus*.

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862.

29fe

FOR SALE A BARGAIN.

A new and complete set of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, comprising:—

A patent Mahogany *Folding* Camera, with all improvements, first-class in every respect.

A Ross' Portrait Lens, very superior.

A Ross' Landscape Lens, do.

All in small portable case.

Also,

A Portable Mahogany Tripod Stand, with Ball and Rocket Joint and Patent Screw Adjustment.

Also,

A Travelling Case completely fitted up, containing all the necessary apparatus, together with a large fresh supply of Chemicals just received from London, and two practical works on Photography.

The whole *quite new* and in perfect order.

The above is to be sold A BARGAIN, in consequence of the owner's leaving Shanghai.

For further Particulars, apply at the "Shanghai Dispensary," Bridge Street.

15ma Shanghai, 27th February, 1862.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY

E. HAWKINS, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the OLD and NEW DOCKS give notice—

That the OLD or POINT DOCK is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The NEW or LOWER DOCK receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
tf Shanghai, 10th February, 1862.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Aden*, Capt. BERNARD, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Sunday, the 23rd inst., at day-light* (or such time of the night *of the 22nd* and *23rd*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,400 bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez, applications for which will be received until *Noon of Friday, 14th Current*, when the usual allotments will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Friday, the 21st instant*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, *Agent.*
Shanghai, 12th March, 1862.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same,

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES L. EDWARDS has been admitted a Partner in our firm from the 1st of January last; and our Business will from this date be carried on under the style of MORISON & EDWARDS.

MORISON & Co.
15ju Hankow, 6th March, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. FAZUL HOSAIN CASSUMALLY is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

DWARKADASS VUSSUNJEE & Co.
29ma

MR. EDWARD LAWRENCE,
Practitioner in Law and Notary Public.

Office at Messrs. BRADWELL BLOOR & Co., Park Lane, opposite the *North-China Herald* Office.

Office hours from 10 till 4.
tf Shanghai, 15th March, 1862.

THE CHINA DIRECTORY FOR 1862.
Price $3.00.

The above can be had at Messrs. FOGG & Co., Shanghai.

22ma

THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1862.

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3.30 P.M., also on Wednesday at 4 P.M.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE will be held in Union Chapel, London Mission, every Sunday morning at half-past 9 o'clock and in the evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Jan. 10	Hankow,	Mar. 7
Hongkong,	Mar. 2	Nagasaki,	Mar. 6
Tientsin,	Mar. 1	Kanagawa,	Feb. 27

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong . . Nov. 14 } Received *vid* Marseilles,
Shanghai . . Nov. 6 } Dec. 30.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

March	*Ending 14th Mar. 1862.* Max.	Min.	*Ending 14th Mar. 1861.* Max.	Min.
8,—	52	40	45	32
9,—	53	44	41	32
10,—	51	35	44	39
11,—	37	30	49	34
12,—	38	29	54	42
13,—	48	30	47	40
14,—	47	33	48	41

QUOTATIONS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on London Joint Stock Bank, London,—
at 6/ms. sight, ... 6s. 2½d. per Tl.
at 3/ms. sight, ... 6s. 1½d. „
at sight, ... 6s. 0½d. „
Bills on Head Office, Bombay . . .
at 3 days' sight, Rs. 207 per Tls. 100.
„ Calcutta Agency,—
at 3 days' sight, Rs. 207 per Tls. 100.
„ Hongkong Agency,—
at 3 days' sight, ... 26½ ℔ % disct.
„ Foochow Agency,—
at 10 days' sight . . . ——
Shanghai, 14th March, 1862.

OPIUM.

March	*Malwa* Tls.	*Patna* Tls.	Tls.
8,	590	New 595 .. Old	
10,	590	590	
11,	590	590	
12,	585	585	
13,	585	580	585
14,	580	585	580

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—March 14, *Shauden*, (Br. str.), Bird, from Ningpo; 14, *Pegasus*, (Dut. bq.), Meunarie, from Taku in Formosa.

DEPARTED.—March 13, *Carl Beyer*, (Swe. bq.) Hultsen, for Chefoo; 13, *Wavelet*, (Br. bq.), Stent, for Tientsin; 14, *Melita*, (Am. sch.), Stratton for Tientsin; 14, *Wilhelmine*, Dan. bq.), Stallknecht, for Fuchau; 14, *Jeanne & Joseph*, (Fr. bg.), Croutre for Tientsin.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Queensbury* from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Bonney and Mr. W. Kennedy. Per *City of Nantes* from Hankow, Capt. Chamberline. Per *Surprise*, from Hankow, Mr. C. D. Williams; from Kiukiang, Mr. W. Cameron.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—
January 20.

For Hongkong.—Messrs. T. J. Newton, P. Jenny, jun., Ormiston, Ensign F. T. Blake, H. Lampriere, W. Fentiman, J. H. Wright, Fry, and Satchell.

For Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Davies, Mr. Monnier.

January 27.

For Hongkong.—Messrs. H. B. Gibb, P. H. Underwood, W. H, Hunt, and E. Whittall.

February 4.

For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Michel and infant, Messrs. Vacher and T. L. Larkin.

For Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Schmidt and Mr. F. Solly.

February 20.

For Hongkong.—Don F. Otin y Mesia.

THE London Mail of 27th Jan., due in Hongkong on the 13th inst., and here on 18th. It was received last year on March 10, per *Ly-ee-moon*.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Sunday, the 23rd inst,

FROM time to time we have published in these columns translations of the Taiping proclamations issued at Nanking, with the view of exposing the dogmas of this new theocracy from the mouths of its founders. As each fresh decree has been promulgated from the time these heretical insurgents have taken possession of the ancient capital of the Mings, some addition or alteration in their tenets have appeared, as their presumption increased with their success. For many years their religious decrees were obscure, ambiguous, and ill-defined, apparently concocted to suit the exigencies of the day, whereby they could enlist the sympathies of foreigners whose doctrines they had adopted as a basis for their own blasphemous creed. It was not until within the last few months that their "Belief" had assumed anything of a clearly defined form. It would appear as if the cunning leader of the movement had mystified the views he professed of a quasi-Christianity, in order to deceive the missionaries who were expected to aid them in preventing the active operation of the foreign powers against their material progress. This now being a hopeless case, since the secession from their cause of the most zealous of their foreign missionary friends, the originator of the movement, Hung-siu-tsiuen—who presumptuously styles himself the Tien-Wang or Heavenly King—has undisguisedly issued a decree, proclaiming himself of divine origin and only third to the Saviour and the Almighty.

This extraordinary decree of the Taiping chief has been published at Nanking, of which a translation will be found in our issue of this day. There is no doubt about his assumed divinity now; he plainly declares himself to be the third person in the Trinity, and all who disbelieve "will be ground to pieces with a pestle." The following may be considered the newest and improved edition of the Taiping Confession of Faith:—

> "The Heavenly Father Shangti is alone the most honourable.
> "He alone sits on the throne above, extending his love and favours.
> "The Heavenly Brother Christ is the next honourable indeed;
> "Sitting on the right of the Father, excelled by no man.
> "By the grace of the Father and Brother we sit on the left.
> "United as one, We reign to save the Brothers and Sisters.
> "First came the Father and Brother, after which We came.
> "All reverence Shangti and throw off the demon worship.
> "From this time awake and believe in the narrow path.
> "Disobey the Heavenly Will, and you will be ground to pieces with a pestle."

In order to work upon the superstitious feelings of his followers, this arch-impostor brings forward one of his sons to substantiate his claims to divine origin. This individual he names Kuang-wang, signifying The Illustrious King, or Prince of Splendour, he being the second son of Hung-siu-tsiuen. According to the father's statement in the decree, this hopeful son reveals what he beheld in a dream, when an ancient Chinese character appeared in the heavens for three consecutive nights, the interpretation of which he could not divine. As he imagined that by this writing Heaven intended to reveal something, he consulted with his father, who at once divined its meaning. The first time it signified that the Almighty had reigned for a myriad years, the second that Christ is of a myriad years, and the third that he—the Tien-wang—is of an equal term of existence, which may be freely rendered as from everlasting. This last interpretation of the characters he tries to verify by presumptuously declaring that he asked the Almighty if it was correct, when he states that the reply was in the affirmative; and then he audaciously proclaims this as a corroboration of his divine origin in the following words—

> "At first was the Father, then came the Brother.
> "There was Shangti, then came Christ.
> "There was the Elder Brother, then came I (myself).
> "The Father, Sons, and the Father's grandchild reign in One;
> "With the same golden sceptre, to a myriad years the same."

Mahomet, the greatest religious imposter that ever existed, never in his wildest delirium uttered such divine pretensions. Although he pretended to have intercourse with heaven through the angel Gabriel, yet he never presumed on having had direct communication with the Deity, neither did he claim divine origin in his own person. "There is but one GOD and Mahomet is his Prophet," was the utmost extent of his claims to divine inspiration. How then shall we treat the ravings of this Taiping impostor. It makes one shrink with horror from the mere perusal of such a string of diabolical sentences as are contained in this last decree. Were it not for the sake of exposing in every possible manner, the utter rottenness of the Taiping pretensions to Christianity, we should not sully our columns with such blasphemous effusions. It is necessary, however, for the sake of our religion, that this false theocracy should be exposed and denounced in all its hideousness.

After perusing this decree, can there be one sincere Christian who places the slightest faith in the profession of Christianity by the Taiping rebels? We trust not! It would be a stain upon his belief to associate the assumptions of the wretch and his murderous followers at Nanking, who have written and promulgated this impious decree. If there be any such misguided individuals, who will persist in supporting the cause of the Taipings, then are they fanatics or fools, whose stubbornness in not casting off this cloak of evil, is a sin of the most heinous kind. To give the slightest countenance to their religious pretensions in the face of this decree, would be damning to themselves and the doctrines they profess. It is to be hoped that the eyes of all men are opened now to the hollowness of this movement, both in its moral and material sense, and that all will unite by word and deed in sweeping this scourge from the land wherein we have, even for a short time, cast our lot.

TAIPING REBEL PROCLAMATION.

TIEN-WANG'S DECREE.

The Tien-wang said, let our sons, nephews, &c., &c., and all the good ministers and certain select of the people be informed hereof.—

The Father, Brother, We and Our Son sit in the Hall of Worship;

United in One to become a Sovereign and illumine the myriad places.

The former dynasty was the Father's, the succeeding one the King's.

There was a Father, a Brother, then there came a sovereign.

The Kuang-wang[*] beheld Heaven manifest this 卍 character, and for several nights dreamt he saw visions from heaven.

The Father, his sons, and the Father's grandchild are all of a myriad years.

From generation to generation ministers must kneel and resound this.—The Heavenly Father, the Heavenly Brother brought Us to become a ruler [of] the Heavenly nation, the Heavenly dynasty, the Heavenly Throne of the Empire.

From the present time Our sons and nephews when ascending the Court, will with devout minds kneel down and praise the Father saying—

> The Heavenly Father supreme, the Imperial Shangti [of]
> A myriad years, a myriad years, a myriad years.
> The Heavenly Father Shangti, the great Supreme Ruler.
> The everlasting heavenly kingdom shall endure to everlasting.

With devout sincerity kneel down and praise the Saviour of the World, saying—

> The Saviour of the World, the Heavenly Brother Christ,
> A myriad years, a myriad years, a myriad years;
> The Heavenly Elder Brother Christ, the great Master;
> The glory of the Heavenly Hall of Worship shall be eternally glorious.

First kneel down and utter, 'The Father and Brother are of a myriad years.'

After which kneel down and say, 'We and Our son are of a myriad years.'

Let this be evermore the ceremony of of the dynasty from generation to generation.

The Father, his Sons, and the Father's posterity are of a myriad years.

We now command that this be resounded to a myriad myriad generations.

> The Heavenly Father Shangti is alone the most honourable.
> He alone sits on the throne above, extending his love and favours.
> The Heavenly Brother Christ is the next honourable indeed;
> Sitting on the right of the Father, excelled by no man.
> By the grace of the Father and Brother we sit on the left.
> United as one, We reign to save the Brothers and Sisters.
> First came the Father and Brother, after which We came.
> All reverence Shangti and throw off the demon worship.
> From this time awake and believe in the narrow path.
> Disobey the Heavenly Will, and you will be ground to pieces with a pestle.

We now proclaim clearly.

It was during last spring of the present year that the Kuang-wang had a dream. On the first night he dreamt he saw a character 卍[†] manifested from heaven, at the four corners of which there were other characters. The Kuang-wang did not recollect clearly. It wa in concert with the young Lord that h saw it.

On the second night the Kuang-wan dreamt that he saw a character 卍 displayed from heaven, at the four co ners of which there were other chara ters. The Kuang-wang could not recolle clearly. The young Lord likewise b held this character in concert with th Kuang-wang. A few days back th Kuang-wang memorialised Us concern ing this, and stated that he was unable t define the meaning. But he though that as he had for consecutive nights ha the same dream, it must be the intentio of Heaven to reveal something.

Early this morning the Heavenly Fa ther and the Heavenly Elder Brothe enlightened our mind, for we suddenl became aroused and the meaning wa clear to Us.

The first night that this character 卍 was seen in a dream it was intended as a divine revelation saying that 'Th Heavenly Father Shangti is of a myria years!'

The second night the display of th character 卍 was intended to represen a divine revelation, that 'The Heavenly Elder Brother is of a myriad years.

Again it occurs to Us that at the tim We ascended into heaven, We have a indistinct recollection of having see something like this. We asked th Father, however, "whether the characte seen for consecutive nights was to be in terpreted after Our interpretation o not?"

The Father replied, "Yes, that it wa so."

We now sincerely proclaim to yo Ministers.

> At first was the Father, then came th Brother.
> There was Shangti, then came Christ
> There was the Elder Brother, then cam I (myself).
> The Father, Sons, and the Father' grandchild reign in One;
> With the same golden sceptre, to myriad years the same.
> The Heavenly Father, the Heavenl Brother, the Heavenly King' nation.

Heaven above and earth beneath en joy eternal happiness. All rejoice i humming 'the Heavenly Sun[‡] is of myriad years.'

With Heaven and the Sun is happi ness without end.

Let many copies of this proclamatio be printed and diffused abroad. Respe this!

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[*] Kuang-wang, the Illustrious King, a Prince of Splendour, is the second son of the Tien-wang.

[†] 卍 Wan (myriad) is the old form of writing this character,

[‡] Sun— this means the Tienwang, who ha late been comparing his brilliance to the solar o and hence terms himself the 'Heavenly Sun.'

THE TAIPING REBELS NEAR SHANGHAI.

ON Wednesday the 12th instant a re connoitring party started from the Settle ment towards the westward, where i was reported that the rebels were i force, within an entrenched camp. Afte leaving Shanghai the party took th newly constructed English road, *vid* th Bubbling Well to Sik-a-way, but di verging to the right off the main road b the third bridge from that place, brough them to two large villages named Ho qua. Leaving this in the rear they pro ceeded along a good broad Chinese path way in the direction of the Imperialis outposts at Pa-sing-chaou and Ya-ki toon. At the latter post they found th Imperialists strongly entrenched; having a number of small stockades, each sur rounded by a mud wall, with a dee ditch. This would be a formidable pos should the rebels attempt an attac upon it. From here one of their recon noitring parties, mounted on ponies, o which they appear to have a large num ber in camp, were proceeding toward the rebel entrenchment.

Being furnished with two guides, th party made a fresh start. Beyond Ya-ki toon the road is not so good for horsemen but still a tolerable pathway. From thenc they made straight to the rebel camp Upon approaching near it, the guide were left at a ford, in order to mark th spot by which they should return. Th Mounted Rangers having unslung thei carbines and loaded, the party advanced at a slow pace, to what appeared to b the front of the camp. It was eviden that the rebels had every intention of re maining there for some time, as partie of men were seen engaged in carrying u mud for the entrenchment on the righ of the camp.

As the reconnoitring party advanced skirmishers from the rebels were thrown out towards them from the right an centre, waving flags, and some few o them taking advantage of the cove afforded by the graves, advanced to with in a short distance and commenced t fire. Upon this the party retired to wards the ford, where the guides ha been left. No attempt was made t pursue them, finding that they quietl cleared off. The name of the camp Cheong-ka-chow, and its front appear to extend for about a mile. The village around had been set on fire, completely destroyed and gutted. The party then returned to Sik-a-way from which the camp was distant about six miles, or nearly eleven from Shanghai.

THE MOVEMENTS OF OUR MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES AGAINST THE REBELS.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—A notice appeared lately in the *Shanghai Daily Times* of a supposed movement on the part of the Allied forces here, to attack the rebels at a certain place, which even if true (and the matter is uncertain) was most injudicious on the part of the Editor, to put the mildest interpretation on it, as any troops engaged would in all probability suffer much heavier losses from the enemy being put upon his guard.

Should such a practice be continued on the part of any journalist, the naval or military movements intended to ensure the safety of Shanghai and its several approaches might be frustrated. If this Settlement was placed under Martial Law, any person furnishing information to the enemy would be tried and shot at the shortest possible notice.

Cannot the Civil power step in and do something to prevent such folly, which in its results amounts to treason; or the judicious portion of the press point out its criminality. The Editor referred to seems to forget the suffering thousands who have been driven from their despoiled homes into Shanghai and its suburbs, for protection from those very robbers and murderers he is trying to warn from a well-merited punishment, if t was even carried out. He forgets the houses and farms that have been rendered desolate and destroyed by their incendiarism; the ground left untilled from which thousands got their daily bread, nd from which they can obtain no more ustenance, owing to the ravages of these men whom he would warn and support. He ignores the facts that these bloodhirsty robbers are proving a curse to his country, over which they roam like cloud of locusts, destroying everything, eproducing nothing, living entirely on illage, and keeping many of their inlustrious fellow-countrymen (those whom hey do not murder) under a yoke of ron as slaves, to do their will.

He also forgets that these acts materially limit the supply of food to the poorer lasses in and around Shanghai, who el it all the heavier from their previous sses; whilst want and an overcrowded opulation bring disease and death in eir train. Even the said Editor himlf may feel the *straits of the times*, nd it is possible he himself may fall a ctim to his rebel friends, whom he so indly warns about what the foreigners ropose to do; for I understand it is a ell-known fact that the rebels obtain e news of the day from their emissaries the Settlement, and that the newsper gossip soon reaches them. In his bid declamation against one who is ing his utmost to fulfil his arduous arge—even to protecting those who vile him—he forgets that no moral physical support was given to the mperialists, until the property of Shangi merchants was plundered and their rvants murdered by those claiming otection under the Taiping movement, d which is used as a blasphemous ak to cover the wholesale works of e devil.

I remain,
Yours, &c.,
VINDEX.

anghai, March 14th, 1862.

N INCIDENT IN THE TAIPING REBELLION.

FTER the capture of Soochow, and e desolation of nearly the whole of is province of Kiang-soo by the Taing rebels, the Governor-General of the o Kiangs, named Ho-kuei-ching, d for refuge to Shanghai. For a conerable time he lived on board a boat chored in front of the Foreign Settlent, but he afterwards moved inside e city. Although on several occasions lered to proceed to Peking, he invably declined doing so, pleading the turbed state of the country as an exe. He was probably aware of the ersion in which he was held by the late peror's confidential advisers. They l already made him a scape-goat for sters, which were principally owing their own corruption and apathy; l he was naturally apprehensive lest ir council should expose him to further secution. That cause, however, having n removed by the recent *coup d'etat*, left for Peking some three weeks ; and as his abilities are fully appreed by Prince Kung, there is every spect, not only of his being exempt n punishment, but of filling hereafter e high position; for during the period held office as Governor-General, -kuei-ching presented a rare examof disinterestedness, by refraining n enriching himself at the expense of office. On his arrival in Shanghai was entirely without the means of istence, and became dependent on the generosity of his friends. To the Taoutai is due the credit of supporting both him and his family while in the city, and of defraying the expenses of his journey to Peking.

NINGPO.

(From a Correspondent.)

Everything remains in the same state at this place as far as regards the Taipings. They still retain the city and appear not to allow the people to reside there for business, occupying it only as a military post. They are now strengthening the fortifications at the East Gate by building an outer wall and forts; as they say to protect the place against the Cantonese who are in force at Chusan under the famous Apak and Pooling-tye, two brothers. These Cantonese, merely from pastime, are doing a little piracy outside, and no doubt have their spies in this place. As the *Kestrel* was about going out the other day, these pirates all returned to Chusan and hoisted Apak's flag on their boats and became at once very loyal sailors.

Very few of the Taipings visit this side of the river just now, as they have suffered ill-usage from some foreigners. One man, a Taiping, had a finger severed from his hand for the sake of the rings he wore. Another was taken into a barber's shop and had his head shaved much against his will. The Chief appears very anxious to be friendly with foreigners, and it is only a wonder that he can keep such good order and discipline amongst such a set of men as he has to govern. It is by his orders that his men are not allowed over this side. An attempt has been made to get up a Police force; but I fear it will fail, as our Consul does not appear up to the present to take any notice of a letter that was sent to him on Friday last on the subject.

ON SILK CULTURE.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—Your editorial remarks on a previous letter regarding the ensuing Silk Crop, lead me to think that some further observations on the same subject may not be unworthy of a place in your journal. I therefore submit a few particulars concerning the most important points of our silk industry. In doing so I venture to hope that they may be not altogether uninteresting to, at least, that portion of your readers engaged in the silk trade.

The production of silk in the adjacent districts is entirely in the hands of natives, foreigners merely buying and exporting the silk as offered by Chinese merchants or brokers. But let me express my conviction that the nature of the mulberry tree and the wants of the silkworm, if better understood, would be of some advantage to the exporter as well as to the producer. I will then commence with a few particulars regarding the production of silk, believing that a better acquaintance with it would have a beneficial influence both on the quality and quantity of the silk.

It is well known that the mulberry tree and the silkworm both originated in China, and old Chinese authorities state that "the Empress Si-lin-ghi about 2,700 B.C. made the accidental discovery of the virtues of this tree and of the worms feeding on it, and in a short time her discovery became very popular in all China."

For a very long time, however, the Chinese kept among themselves this industry; but when the Seris were driven from their possessions by the northern tribes, they carried with them to India the mulberry and the art of silk culture. From thence it spread with success through Persia, Arabia, and Asia Minor, until we find it established in Greece about the year 555 of our era. In the year 800, the Moors introduced it into Spain and Portugal, and when Roger, King of Sicily, in 1130 conquered a great portion of the Morea, he recognised the utility of the cultivation of the mulberry and silkworm, by transporting them into Sicily. Previous to the commencement of the 15th century, the Italians encouraged by the large profit which they derived from this cultivation, had covered their lands with the mulberry; and at the end of that century the Angevins in returning from their Sicilian conquest, by order of Charles IX., introduced it into Languedoc. Thus the greater part of Europe was in possession of this valuable and productive tree and insect.

This brief summary of the history of the mulberry tree and silkworm will serve to show that all the provinces of Europe are indebted to China for their silk produce. It is, however, necessary to state that many of the European provinces are now producing silk far better than the best obtained in China; and while our Macclesfield and Lyons manufacturers willingly pay 30s. to 45s. per lb. for Italian or French silk, they refuse the best Tsatlees even at 23s. *a* 25s. As I believe that *any amelioration in the quality of their produce, would not only be profitable to the Chinese rearers, but would also have a good influence on the interests of the exporters and manufacturers*, so let us investigate the causes which occasion the inferiority of the Chinese silk.

I must now premise that silk of a greater or less degree of fineness depends not so much upon the worm as upon the quality of the leaf which it feeds on. In fact the worm must be looked upon simply as a machine which separates the silky matter from the mulberry leaves, and spins a certain quantity of it, determined by nature, into the form of a cocoon. Thus it is evident that while it depends on the worm to spin its quantity of this substance, according to the state of its health and the perfection of its organisation, it can only furnish the quality of silk which it finds in the leaves that serve it for food, in the same manner that a cotton spinning machine can only give a thread of the same quality as the cotton with which it is supplied. There are in the leaves of the mulberry trees three predominant substances on which depend the quality and quantity of the produce; namely, a thick resinous or gummy substance, a saccharine liquid, and a yellow matter, the first of which nourishes the worm, the second preserves it in health, and the third alone forms the silk.

It is therefore most important to augment as much as possible this last substance without altering or diminishing the two former, which are indispensable to the existence of the silkworms, and the experience of the most intelligent cultivators proves to us that the best means of obtaining a leaf rich in this *silk-forming substance*, and at the same time favourable to the health of the worm, is to plant the tree on rising ground where the *soil is light and not too moist.* It is true that, by planting the mulberry in valleys of rich and moist soil a greater quantity of leaves may be obtained; but let us note what has occurred in France of late years. The great profits which this branch of industry has returned having drawn the attention of agriculturists to the means of procuring an increased supply of leaves, and the price of land being so exceedingly high, that the number of trees could not be increased with advantage, their growth was forced by irrigation in the summer season, and by the application of manure, to such an extent as to render the trees more prolific of leaves, but also to originate all those diseases by which the silk-producing establishments of Europe have been devastated during the last six years. By thus forcing the mulberry, its nature has been perverted, and the leaves, multiplied by the irrigation and the manures, no longer afforded the quantity of alimentary substances proportioned to the requirements of the worm, thus occasioning disorder and mortality among these living machines and a consequent diminution of the silk produce. It is therefore of especial importance to pay great attention to the quality of the soil chosen for the plantation of the mulberry tree.

Now we have to observe that the Chinese grow their mulberry trees almost exclusively on the banks of rivers or dykes, and their reason for doing so is that their attention is especially attracted by the more abundant crop of leaves that the mulberry thus affords. The consequences of this badly calculated advantage are the following:—Firstly the leaf so produced contains saccharine liquid in inadequate proportions, and therefore cannot but affect the health of the silkworm; 2dly, the gummy substance on which the silkworm feeds being moistened by the saccharine liquid more than is necessary, cannot afford to the silkworm a very substantial food, and consequently this little insect is barely able to perform its duties; 3dly, the natural proportion of yellow matter is decreased.

These three results cause the cocoons to contain less silk, and instead of having 500 or 600 yards of thread, they are limited from 300 to 350. The thread having been spun by a living machine with inferior functions is nibby, and having been affected by the superfluous liquid matter of the leaves is not very elastic. It is true that many of the causes of the inferiority of the Chinese silk when compared with European silk, are to be found in the bad system of winding used in China; but it is also true that the original great faults of China silk (its nibbiness and want of elasticity), are derived from the bad system of the Chinese agriculturists in cultivating the mulberry.

The greatest proof in favour of my argument will be found in the consideration, that while 1,300 pounds weight of fresh mulberry leaves cultivated in a rather dry soil can feed some 40,000 silkworms all their lives, and give a result of some 100 pounds weight of cocoons, 1,600 pounds weight of leaves grown in a moist and rich soil can barely give the same result. It is therefore not only the quality, but also the quantity that is injured by the bad custom of growing mulberry trees in unsuitable soil.

I limit myself to these few observations, which I strongly recommend to all interested in the trade. I know that foreigners are not directly interested in the production of silk, but I thought it necessary to say a few words on this subject in order to give an idea of it to many silk traders, who, perhaps, at home, never have had occasion to turn their attention to this branch of *sericiculture.*

CHRYSALIS.

Shanghai, 14th March, 1862.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News of March 10.

THE REBELS NEAR SHANGHAI.

A reconnoitring party, consisting of Admiral Sir James Hope, Lieutenant Davidson, Mr. Alabaster, and Captain Gordon with eight of the Mounted Rangers, rode out on Saturday morning in a westerly direction towards a rebel camp reported to be within a few miles of the Settlement. They reached a town named Nanhsiang, where a considerable force of insurgents from Ka-ding were located, and menacing Shanghai. When they arrived at the place they found it deserted, and completely gutted.

After this the party returned, crossing the Soochow Creek, and visiting the Imperialist Camp at Yakatun. Here they procured guides to the rebel camp, two miles South of that post. On arriving there a complete forest of Banners was seen, indicating a large force encamped. No notice was taken of the reconnoitring party, which then returned through Pehsuching and Fuhu passing several burned villages in the neighbourhood of the Bubbling Well. The country people were in a great state of alarm, but there is no immediate fear of the rebels making a descent upon Shanghai.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News of March 13.)

MEETING OF THE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Pursuant to notice a meeting of the Volunteer Corps was held yesterday afternoon, when there was a large attendance of Members. Mr. Webb, commanding officer, presided, when a series of Rules and Regulations for the purpose of reorganizing the corps were proposed and agreed to. The meeting concluded with a proposition that a half battery of Artillery should be formed, and that all members wishing to join the company should send in their names before Saturday next, when a selection would be made. The guns with all the requisite paraphernalia are expected to arrive in Shanghai within ten days or a fortnight.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News of March 12.)

A DOUBLE MURDER ON THE POOTUNG SIDE.

Yesterday a shocking case of double murder was committed by a European at Allen's Mariners Home, on the Pootung side of the river. It appears that this boarding house is frequented by sailors out of employment, and that a man named George Young—an Irishman—was accused of having stolen some clothes belonging to his messmates in the house. Two men, whose names have not transpired, searched his chest and found the missing clothes. This led to a regular fight at the bar of the house, where there were a number of people assembled, when Young drew his sailor's knife from its sheath, and suddenly struck one man a deadly blow in the right shoulder, another in the right breast, and aimed his weapon at a third, who struck him down, when he was secured by the bystanders.

Mr. Scannell, who manages the establishment, rushed to the river bank and hailed H. M. S. *Pearl* for medical assistance. This appeal was promptly responded to, but ere the Surgeon arrived at the scene of the affray the two wounded men were dead—neither of them having spoken a word from the time they were stabbed. The knife which did the deed was completely bent.

Information was immediately given at H. B. M.'s Consulate; when constable Glasgow went across and brought over the murderer and the bodies of his two victims, and deposited them in the gaol. An inquest will be held on the deceased this day at the Consulate, at 10 A.M.

March 13.

As announced in our issue of yesterday, an inquest was held upon the bodies of the two men assassinated at Allen's Mariners Home on the day previous, before J. Markham, Esq., H.B.M. Vice-Consul, assisted by C. Treasure Jones, Esq., and William Willis, M.D.

The bodies of the murdered men were laid out in H.M. jail. One was that of a tall able-bodied man named James Powers, an Englishman, who received his death wound in the breast, and the other an American, named Frederick Lysall, who was stabbed in the left shoulder. Dr. Sibbald examined the bodies, comparing the wounds with the knife which the murderer had used and certified to the cause of their death.

The prisoner John Young was then brought up for examination, and excepting some contusions about his head and face, presented very little of a murderous look. On the contrary, his physiognomical expression was rather mild than otherwise. He underwent the inquiry and examination of witnesses, with great callousness, and never once contradicted the evidence, or denied the fearful crimes laid to his charge.

The substance of the evidence elicited, supported the main facts given in our report yesterday, with the exception that it was doubtful who had stolen the clothes. In his defence the prisoner stated that he had been drinking heavily and was excited to madness by the men around when he committed the deed; but the evidence of all the witnesses tended to shew that he was sober at the time, and none of the others worse for liquor. One witness was prepared also to state that the prisoner had, on the morning of the murder, declared that he would "do for Powers," who he said had brought about all this.

After a careful inquiry the Vice-Consul and Jurors found that the deceased met their deaths by stabbing at the hands of the prisoner, who was thereupon remanded for examination before Mr. Medhurst H. B. M.'s Consul. The bodies of the two unfortunate men, were then handed over to the Sexton of the English burial ground for interment.

On Friday, the 14th instant, the prisoner John Young was brought up at H. M. Consular court before the Consul and Assessors. After a careful examination of the witnesses, he was found guilty of having wilfully murdered Frederick Lysall and James Powers, and committed to take his trial at the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

(From the Daily Shipping and Commercial News of March 10.)

EXECUTION OF AN INDIAN SOLDIER.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that sometime ago we reported the murder of a soldier belonging to the Punjab N. I. which was supposed to have been committed by one of his comrades, who was arrested along with an accomplice. After diligent inquiry and examination before a Court Martial, the latter was acquitted, and the real culprit condemned to death. The sentence of the Court was carried into effect on Saturday at 7. A.M. within the precincts of the City, between the North and West Gates where a gibbet was erected, upon which he was hanged in the usual manner until he was dead; and then his remains were carried outside the walls and burnt, according to the Hindoo Custom.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News of March 10.)

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE SETTLEMENT.

To the Editor of the
Daily Shipping & Commercial News,

Sir,—The Community of the "Model Settlement," have of late been engaged in a most praise-worthy manner, in making preparations for their defence against out-side enemies, but it seems to me that a much more formidable foe than all the rebel armies of this vast Empire, is forming in the very heart of the Settlement. This morning I had occasion to look into some of the Chinese Compounds, built on the North side of the Wa-shing premises, and was much astonished at the amount of filth and dirt accumulated there. Some of the most contagious diseases, in all stages, rage in the midst of the over-crowded inhabitants. I have no doubt but that the facts which then came under my notice, can be found in many other compounds occupied by the Chinese; which may account in some measure for the many cases of illness amongst foreigners of late.

The sight of the Maloo and other streets leading to the old race-course, in which the drainage seems to be impeded and the gutters are choked up with putrid water, cannot but create the fear of a great epidemic breaking out in our midst, as soon as the weather gets warmer; and I think that no time should be lost by the land renters in electing a Committee to be charged with the sanitary condition of our Settlement, and if necessary to apply to the proper authorities for the removal of the filth, dirt and disease arising from the over-crowded state of the houses occupied by Chinese.

It would of course be heartless not to allow the poor country people to take shelter here, if such could be safely afforded them, but I think that where our own health, perhaps lives, are at stake that charity should begin at home, and all Chinese who are not directly connected with trade at this port, should not be any longer allowed to remain in the Settlement, while the city of Shanghai seems comparatively empty.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
C.

FOR SALE.

SHANGHAI ALMANAC FOR 1862.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE SHANGHAI ALMANAC for the Year 1862, containing a plan of the Foreign Settlement, List of Foreign Hongs and Residents, Opium Table, Mail Card, Kalender, &c., &c., &c. To be had at the "*North-China Herald*" Office.

tf Shanghai, 22nd February, 1862.

JUST RECEIVED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY, consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Breast Pins, Rings, Chains, &c.

FANCY GOODS suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents.

GENT'S LONDON-MADE CLOTHING and also BOOTS and SHOES.

For Sale at

WM. DATO & Co.

tf Shanghai, 23rd December, 1861.

J. & O. WHITE & Co.'S

Pale Sherry in cases of 2 doz. ea., Tls. 8 per doz
Pale Brandy „ 1 „ „ 9 „
Claret „ 2 „ „ 8 „
Port „ 2 „ „ 8 „

28ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A SCHOONER nearly ready to Launch Dimensions: 100 feet Long, 20 feet Beam 7½ feet Hold. Apply to EDWARD HAWKINS Superintendent, at the Shanghai Dock.

tf Shanghai, 31st January, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has removed his Offices to Messrs. Bradwell, Bloor & Co., Park Lane, opposite the *North-China Herald* Office.

EDWARD LAWRANCE.
Practitioner in Law and Notary Public.
Office Hours from 10 till 4.

15ma Shanghai, 12th February, 1862.

JOHN R. SOMERVILLE, M.D.,
SURGEON.
Pagoda Island, Anchorage,
FOO-CHOW.

20ap January 25th, 1862.

Charles W. Gribble,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
Architect, Surveyor, and General Building Agent.
OFFICE IN TEMPLE ROAD,
at the House occupied by R. MILLER, Esq.,
有恒 Yeu-hun.

18so Shanghai, 17th September, 1861.

EDWARD BYRNE,
Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN PARK LANE.
Over the "Shanghai Medical Hall," near the Bund.

tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

FREDK WILKIE,
General Commission Agent, Auctioneer, &c.,
Ships supplied at the shortest notice.

30my HAKODADI, JAPAN.

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Druggists,
NINGPO.

tf May 25, 1861.

O. H. BAKER & Co.,
Dealers in Ship and Family Supplies and Commission Merchants.
YOKUHAMA,

27de JAPAN.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

Cheang-fong 祥豐
MRS. CLIFTON,
SUCCESSOR TO
MRS. MARSH,
Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
CONSULATE ROAD,
Corner of Church Street.

tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861.

Chun-haou. 成號瑞記
SAEKEE,
YANG-KIN-PANG.
SHANGHAE.

HAS always for Sale at moderate prices Silks, Satins, Embroideries, Pongees, and Gauzes; Lacquered, Japan, and Canton Ware; Milner's Iron Safes, and a variety of European goods.

20ap Shanghai, 19th April, 1861.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
THOS. PEREIRA, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar	7	Aden	B. str.	507	Bernard	Hongkong *		Mails, &c.	E. Warden, Agt. P. & O. Co
..	7	Halcyon	Re. Cr.		James	Yang-tsze			Imperial Mar. Customs
..	7	Jeddo	B. str.	469	Wighton	Ningpo			Turner and Co
..	8	Queensbury	B. ship	600	Hefferman	Hongkong	Feb 18	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
..	8	Banshee	Bre. bk	407	Clark	Taku & F'moss	.. 21	Sugar	Jardine, Matheson & Co
..	8	Timandra	A. schr	173	Turner	Nagasaki	Mar 4	General	Frazar and Co
..	9	Snake [H M	disp.-bt		Knevitt	Chefoo	.. 4		
..	9	Shandon	B. str.	114	Bird	Ningpo	.. 8		Moses and Co
..	9	Pearl [H M	str.		Borlase	Chefoo			
..	9	Laurick	B. brig	314	Hooper	Kanagawa	Feb 27	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
..	9	Min	B. ship	639	Smith	Liverpool	Nov 10	do	Gilman and Co
..	10	Armistice	B. bark	358	Richardson	Montreal	Mar —	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
..	10	Alma	B. schr	131	Smith	Kanagawa	Feb 27	do	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
..	10	City of Nantes	B. str.	204	Bessen	Hankow	Mar 2	do	Dow and Co
..	10	Chusan	B. str.	529	Buncombe	Ningpo	.. 2	do	Barnes Dallas
..	11	Anna Reddin	B. bark	429	Moss	Cote	Jan 27	Rattans	Order
..	11	Zwaluw	Du. bg	200	Bloem	Nagasaki			Wetmore, Cryder and Co
..	11	Zingari	Chi. str		Mooney				
..	12	Elizabeth	B. schr	125	Wright	Ningpo	Mar 9	General	Master
..	12	Quivive	B. schr		Watkins	Hankow		do	David Sassoon Sons & Co
..	12	Garland	A. schr	113	Preston	Ningpo		do	Frazar and Co
..	12	Surprise	A. str.	193	Pendleton	H'kow & K'kian		do	Russell and Co
..	13	Siwa	Ha. bk	268	Brorsen	Newcastle	Oct 5	Coals	Siemssen and Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES.

From Woosung.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo	Despatched by
Mar	4	Chrystal	A. schr					
..	7	Cadiz	D. str.	461	Haselwood	Hongkong *	Silk, &c.	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
..	7	Heloise	Fr. bk	377	Lahalle	Nagasaki	Sun., &c	Wheelock and Co
..	7	Wilhelmine	Da. bg	186	Bendreten	Tientsin	Re-expts	Turner and Co
..	7	Mona	B. bark	314	Miffet	Taku	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
..	7	Wild Dayrell	B. schr	155	Gardner	do	Op., &c.	Dow and Co
..	8	Ly-ee-moon	B. str	369	Hill	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Dent and Co
..	8	Shantung	A. str.	361	Armstrong	Hankow	Op., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
..	8	Colingsburgh	B bark	375	Hinds	Montreal		Dent and Co
..	8	Nankin	B. str.	80	Grange	H'kow & K'kian	Re-expts.	Fletcher and Co
..	9	Carthage	B. str.	500	Bolton	Tientsin		Jardine, Matheson and Co
..	9	Contest [H I M	str.		Draper	do		
..	9	Eliza Mary	B. schr	126	Fine			Order
..	10	Dot	B. schr	70	Croft	Yang-tsze		Dow and Co
..	10	Duck	B. schr	145	Beer	Fuchau	Op., &c.	Order
..	10	Templeman	A. bark	314	Spence	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
..	11	Shandon	B. str.	114	Bird	Ningpo	Opium	Moses and Co
..	12	Salamander	Pru sch	205	Soerensen	Tientsin	Re-expts.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
..	12	St. Theodosius	Rus. str	312	Kohler	H'kow & K'kian	Sun., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
..	12	Hongkong [H I M	str.		de Montpezat	Ningpo		
..	13	Marmora	B. bark	363	Lyell	Kanagawa	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
..	13	Stade	Han b.	178	Relper	New York	Tea	Olyphant and Co
..	13	Horatio	A. ship	460	Palmer	Manila		Bull, Purdon and Co

* With Mails.

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st *July,* 1861, *to dates.*

Sailed		Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw China	Raw Japan	Thrown	Total bales	Coarse	Waste	Cocoon.
1862		Total from July 1st, to Dec. 31st, 1861,			39,627	3,333	850	43,820	27	191	117
Jan	1	Tartar,	554	London	287			287			
..	1	Malabar,	322	do	616	17		627			
..	3	Mary Russell Mitford,	519	do	320			320			
..	10	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,644	319	7	1,970			
..	12	Greta,	176	do	5			5			
..	13	Indus,	617	London	319	57		376		19	
..	14	Cinderella,	877	do	420			420			
..	14	Henry Miller,	433	do	789	3		792	11		
..	20	B. Duckwitz,	327	do	117	46		163			
..	24	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,706	140	10	1,856		5	
..	31	Juanpore,	459	London	41			41			
Feb	4	Hainan,	110	Whampoa	16		20	36			
..	8	Ottawa, str.,	814	Hongkong	509	1,075	100	1,684			
..	8	Fairlight,	588	London	885	51	22	958	11		
..	14	British Empire,	2679	do	1,191	83	10	1,281			
..	18	Bride of the Seas,	516	do	494	121	1	616			
..	21	Sumatra,	1041	Hongkong	9			9			
..	24	Aden, str.,	507	do	797		43	840			
..	26	Traveller,	462	London						7	8
..	26	Maria Phillipine,	126	Amoy						26	
Mar	4	Adriatic,	303	London	10	10		20			
..	7	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong				1,821			

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st July, 1861, to date.

Sailed		Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw Silk peculs	Other Silk bales	Silk Piece Goods pieces
Aug.	9	Union,	1012	New York,	73:60	4:78	
Nov	16	Little Edith,	571	do		6:18½	
Jan	31	Resolute,	650	do	17:60		

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended departure
Aallotar	Feb 22	B. bark	457	Aitkens	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Aden	Mar 7	B. str.	507	Bernard	E. Warden, Agent P. & O. Co	Hongkong *	23rd inst
Aerolite	Dec 16	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Gilman and Co	New York	cld 13th
Albertine	Mar 5	Ha. bg	206	Koster	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Amoy	Early
Algonquin	Mar 5	B. bark		Emery	Captain		
Alma	Feb 28	Da. bg	177	Bang	Siemssen and Co.	Amoy	cld 14th
Alma	Mar 10	B. schr	131	Smith	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Andes	Jan 2	A. ship	459	Spencer	Howard and Co	Swatow	cld 11th
Anna Reddin	Mar 11	B. bark	429	Moss	Order		
Armistice	Mar 10	B. bark	358	Richardson	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Bacchante	Feb 22	B. ship	717	Scallan	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Banshee	Mar 8	Bre. bk	407	Clark	Jardine Matheson and Co.		
Berwick Walls	Dec 30	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Bonito	Feb 28	Ha. bg	256	Kroll	J. Maitland and Co.	Amoy	To-day
Bo-Peep	Dec 20	B. str.	73	Millett	Oppert and Co.		
Cambalu	Jan 13	B. ship	499	Gilks	Gilman and Co	Amoy	Early
Canton	Feb 16	Da. bg	235	Godt	Siemssen and Co	Ningpo	cld 13th
Carl Beyer	Feb 15	Swe. bk	281	Hultzen	F. L. Martin	Chefoo	cld 13th
Catherine	Feb 28	A. ship	610	Foster	Olyphant and Co		
Chicora	Feb 26	B. ship	453	Bristow	Master		
Chin-chin	Jan 2	A. lug.	76	Todd	Frazar and Co		
Chusan	Jan 1	B. str.	525	Buncombe	Barnes Dallas	Ningpo	
City of Nantes	Mar 10	B. str	204	Bessen	Dow and Co	Tientsin	15th inst
Clipper	Mar 4	3 mas'ed Ha. sch	198	Marxsen	Watson and Co	Taku	Early
Cosmopolite	Jan 30	B. str.	559	Campbell	Dent and Co		
Cricket	Nov 7	A. str.	81	Dolle	H. G. Ward		
Damio	Dec 16	B. ship	755	Burkitt	Dent and Co	London	Imdt.
Dart	Mar 4	B. lug	50	Smith	Frazar and Co.	Hankow	Early
Dolphin	Jan 24	B. bark	405	Balfour	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Nagasaki	17th inst
Dom Pedro II.	Mar 2	A. bark	252	Lewis	Augustine Heard and Co	Taku	Early
Earl of Chester	Feb 28	B. bark	517	Nancollis	Wm. Hargreaves	Newchwang	Imdt.
Elizabeth	Mar 12	B. schr	125	Wright	Master		
Eva	Feb 1	B. bark	342	Scott	Dent and Co	New York	Early
Fenella	Feb 17	B. str	179	Shaw	Barnes Dallas		
Fire Dart	Feb 8	A. str.	420	West	Augustine Heard and Co	Hankow	Early
Frisia Westphalia	July 26		434		Hawkins and Co		
Fruiter	Feb 26	A. bark	280	Webster	Frazar and Co		
Gabalva	Feb 12	B. bark	419	Frazer	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Early
Garland	Mar 12	A. schr	113	Preston	H. Leighton and Co.	Ningpo	Imdt.
Golden West	Feb 14	A. ship	1440	McKenzie	Johnson and Co		
Hadassah	Feb 16	B. bark	527	Dickson	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
Halcyon	Mar 7	Re. Cr.		James	Imperial Maritime Customs		
Hongkong	Aug 21	B.	170	Galhardo	Master		
Invejado	July 19	Por. str	47	Bitancourte	F. Loureiro		
Iona	Jan 16	B. bark	675	Chever	Russell and Co.	New York	cld 14th
J. Wakefield	Feb 22	A. ship	1225	Brown	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Jacob & Anna	Mar 4	Du. sch	218	Bonger	W. R. Adamson and Co.	Taku	Early
James Paton	Jan 14	B. ship	399	Allison	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	cld 14th
Jeanne & Joseph	Feb 26	Fr. bg	145	Croutre	Watson and Co	Tientsin	cld 11th
Jeddo	Mar 7	B. str	465	Wighton	Turner and Co.	Tientsin	cld 13th
Johanne	Feb 21	Da. bg	199	Diedrichsen	Watson and Co	Taku	
Juliane	Oct 5	Bre. bk	231	Rosemeyer	Siemssen and Co.	*Laid up*	
Kosmos	Feb 20	Ha. bk	320	Kruger	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Amoy	Early
Kremlin	Feb 28	A. bark	469	Johnson	Russell and Co	New York	Early
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug.	65	Mathony	Captain		
Laurick	Mar 9	B. brig	314	Hooper	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Malay	Feb 26	A. ship	868	Willcomb	Augustine Heard and Co		
Martaban	Feb 28	Ha. bk	426	Ode	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Martha & Emily	Mar 4	B. brig	194	Carter	W. R. Adamson and Co.	Taku	Early
Martin Luther	Feb 28	Bre. bg	178	Kohler	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Mary Lee	Sept 22	B. bark	465	Crosby	Dent and Co		
Melita	Feb 25	A. schr	198	Stratton	Wm. Pustau and Co	Tientsin	cld 12th
Min	Mar 9	B. ship	639	Smith	Gilman and Co		
Moneka	Jan 7	A. bark	462	Mayo	Frazar and Co.	Swatow	cld 3rd
Moneta	Feb 20	B. ship	621	Ridley	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Naomi	Mar 2	B. ship	709	Sayers	Russell and Co		
Nautilus	Feb 22	A. ship	519	Elwell	Dent and Co		
Neptune	Feb 22	B. ship	533	Varey	Dow and Co.	Chefoo	
Nouvelle Pénélope	Feb 15	Fr. bk	490	Judiel	H. I. M. Government		16th inst
Ocean Gem	Feb 28	B. bark	324	Cubbins	Geo. Barnet and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Paou Shun	Dec 31	Chi. str					
Paradiso	Feb 28	Ha. bk	316	Popp	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Amoy	Early
Phillipine	Feb 26	B. bark	295	Rowe	Geo. Barnet and Co	Taku	Early
Queensbury	Mar 8	B. ship	600	Hefferman	Jardine Matheson and Co.	Kanagawa	Early
Quivive	Mar 12	B. schr		Watkins	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Ningpo	Early
Rajah	Feb 14	B. str.	390	Laen	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Rifleman	Feb 20	B. bark	346	Jean	Johnson and Co	Kanagawa	15th inst
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Rose	Jan 13	Chi. str	125	Hallpike	Master		
Saturnus	Feb 5	Ha. bk	298	Hauschild	Hogg Brothers	London	Imdt.
Sea Lark	Feb 28	A. ship	973	Beck	Augustine Heard and Co		
Siwa	Mar 13	Ha. bk	268	Brorsen	Siemssen and Co.		
Speck	Feb 22	A. lug	50	Coulter	Frazar and Co.		
Spray	Feb 20	3 mas'ed B. schr	245	Friend	J. Maitland and Co.	Newchwang	cld 14th
Spray of the Ocean	Feb 7	B. ship	835	Slaughter	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co	London	24th inst
Surprise	Mar 12	A. str.	193	Pendleton	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	Imdt.
Ta Yung	Jan 6	B. str.	125	Lynch	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Thor	Mar 5	Da. bg	209	Jepsen	F. L. Martin		
Timandra	Mar 8	A. schr	173	Turner	Frazar and Co		
Tycoon	Feb 21	B. bark	500	Hill	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Vickery	Feb 26	A. bark	241	Brooks	Keer and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Wavelet	Jan 3	B. bark	299	Stent	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	Tientsin	cld 10th
Weymouth	Feb 16	B. ship	829	Norriss	Hogg Brothers	Newchwang	Early
Wilhelm	Mar 1	Da. bg	160	Ottsen	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	cld 12th
Wilhelmine	Feb 26	Da. bk	249	Stallknecht	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Fuchau	cld 11th
Zaritza	Feb 9	Rus. sh	946	Jusselius	Augustine Heard and Co	Cronstadt	Early
Zingari	Mar 11	Chi. str		Mooney			
Zwaluw	Mar 11	Du. bg	200	Bloem	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.		

99 Merchant Vessels.] * With the Mails for Europe.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct),—from* 1st *July,* 1861.

Sailed		Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts Including Japan Tea	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
July	12	*Chrysolite,*	471	London,	564,135					564,136	8,193	373		552	325	3,016		12,459	[illegible]
...	13	*Sharpshooter,*	481	London,	326,365				49,067	375,432	43,652	7,897	8,477	2,916	5,132	11,099		79,173	[illegible]
...	18	*Challenger,*	698	London,	481,044			17,656	36,667	535,367	54,911	26,729		6,343	8,429	27,760		124,181	[illegible]
Aug.	2	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	422,537				60,643	483,180	121,793	44,537		21,983	17,187	109,713		315,213	[illegible]
...	8	*Egean,*	307	London,	261,306					261,306	16,412	7,323		2,691	976	1,716		29,118	[illegible]
...	20	*Polmaise,*	887	London,	651,935	19,771		8,565	1,947	682,218	122,544	25,738		13,820	4,928	39,943		206,973	[illegible]
...	22	*Charlotte Ann,*	435	London,	175,905				29,617	205,522	31,143	876		4,264	2,497	48,640		87,420	[illegible]
...	24	*Wynaud,*	521	London,	300,645			48,645		349,290	76,580	27,761		765	3,227	77,451		185,784	[illegible]
Sept.	13	*Assyrian,*	555	London,	268,283		24,001	36,069	13,069	341,820	102,931	6,971	40,573	17,995	30,642	72,973		273,085	[illegible]
...	16	*Pegasus,*	525	London,	458,932			51,482		510,414	19,336			2,231		37,309		58,876	[illegible]
...	28	*Ballarat,*	712	London,	552,309			2,924		555,233	48,899	7,755		3,463	6,977	78,438		145,520	[illegible]
...	28	*Margaret Dundas,*	341	London,	357·179					357,179									[illegible]
...	30	*Queen of the Ocean,*	670	London,	640.040		2,355			642,395	29,803	1,184		2,021	7,241	59,773		100,022	[illegible]
Oct.	2	*Raleigh,*	467	London,	456,604		·56,510	8,053	16,091	537,258	22,457	11,620		2,337	2,776	27,808		66,998	[illegible]
..	23	*Wellington,*	402	Liverpool,	331.097					331,097	56,355	2,751		2,260	7,671	71,196		140,233	[illegible]
...	29	*Mallard,*	637	London,	538,883			40,499	2,484	581,866	64,360	4,280		4,518	16,731	57,276		147,165	[illegible]
...	23	*Solent,*	732	London,	468,279			22,140	26,081	516,400	82,805	50,522		1,133	54,359	109,012		297,831	[illegible]
...	29	*Spirit of the Deep,*	629	London,	435,424			22,140	26,081	483,645	75,507	3,480		357	22,661	96,344		198,349	[illegible]
...	30	*Kate Carnie,*	540	London,	369,439	20,749				390,188	32,084	20,789		2,257	1,182	108,901		165,213	[illegible]
Nov.	2	*Drunus,*	398	London,	303.158			25,253		328,411	16,664	5,843		3,059	6,392	4,809		36,767	[illegible]
...	9	*Wagoola,*	549	London,	567,461				7,787	575,248	7,600	7,795			4,296	49.027		68,718	[illegible]
..	10	*Cyclone,*	594	London,	558,012			22,552	15,067	595 631	20,160	780		1,520	14,579	26,766		63,805	[illegible]
...	24	*Anglo-Saxon,*	693	London,	713.635					713,635	45,333	1,701		2,640	7,219	44,651		101,544	[illegible]
...	25	*Queen Bee,*	726	London,	532,876					532,876	112.516	35.239	384	4,975	19,861	120,681		293,656	[illegible]
...	25	*Rapido,*	299	London,	150,949					150,949	21,077	17,083			3,180	24,040		65,380	[illegible]
...	26	*The Cedars,*	356	Liverpool,	340.728		520		16,440	357,688	8,483	37,752		1,161		17.436		64,832	[illegible]
Dec.	3	*Lansdowne,*	715	London,	352,067			65,729		597,796	17,291	5,902			3,164	46,271	34,387	107,015	[illegible]
...	5	*Veloz,*	571	London,	534.575					534,575	56.084	24.727	1,937	6,027	8.903	15,833		113,511	[illegible]
...	19	*Celestial,*	401	London,	189.460				22,035	211,495	33,237	6,424			7,991	51,693		99,345	[illegible]
...	22	*Anglo-Indian,*	440	London,	335.317					335,317	77,627	20,650		3,976	19,169	60,892		182,311	[illegible]
...	22	*Avonvale,*	301	London,	203,173			4,020	17,880	225,073	28,064	2,637	16,021	1,274	3.837	38.085		89,918	[illegible]
Jan.	1	*Tartar,*	554	London,	508,823					508,823	4.587	1,705			2,911	20,832	12,117	42,152	[illegible]
...	1	*Malabar,*	322	London,	232.267					232,267	11,024				496	53,400	16,047	80,967	[illegible]
...	13	*Mary Russell Mitford*	519	London,	357,191			3,081		360,272	82,201	33,992		8,707	10,597	45,948	5,351	186,796	[illegible]
...	13	*Indus,*	617	London,	641,132			7,358		651,490	6,972	9,179				17,979		31,130	[illegible]
...	14	*Cinderella,*	877	London,	1,099,706					1,099,706	138,216	14,904	106	10,500	16,202	66,049		245,977	[illegible]
...	21	*Henry Miller,*	433	London,	220,178			17,200		237,678	68,627	13,460		5,708	15,469	95,669		198,933	[illegible]
...	30	*Burgermeister Duckwitz,*	327	London,	297,790					297,790								33 688	[illegible]
Feb.	1	*Juanpore,*	459	London,	416.467			13,575	3,347	433.389	23,169	11.623			5,956	10,244		50,992	[illegible]
...	8	*Fairlight,*	588	London,	367,465				3.451	370,918	101,811	21,048		6,873	14,457	78,087	35,359	261,535	[illegible]
...	14	*British Empire,*	2679	London,	1,155,720			31,061	15,455	1,201,739	200,560	81,619		7,035	53,164	195,561	10,736	549.695	[illegible]
...	18	*Bride of the Seas,*	516	London,	276,801					276,801	116,355	22,673	871	6,929	11,059	63,004	35,017	255,908	[illegible]
...	26	*Traveller,*	462	London,	175.784					175,784	149,384	49,301		3,049	30,704	157,248		390,589	[illegible]
March	4	*Adriatic,*	303	London,	219.524				1,040	220,564	90,991	21,691		5,652	6,570	29,389		157,293	[illegible]

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1st *July,* 1861.

Sailed		Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
Aug.	9	*Union,*	1012	New York,							320,243		73,253	53,309	58,396	127,389	121,199	753,789	[illegible]
Sept.	28	*Leichardt.*	589	New York,		575	29,400			29,975	239,367	31,225	41,372	78,163	83,473	53,541		527,114	[illegible]
Nov.	16	*Little Edith,*	571	New York,	6,371					6,371	388,109	56,001	1,235	78,733	37,124	112,631		673,833	[illegible]
...	17	*Queen of May,*	314	New York,	35,824					35,824	113,729	12,715	6,511	61,157	37,169	9,836		271,137	[illegible]
Jan.	21	*Albis,*	280	New York,							183,516	8,051	220	22,615	42,919	15,023	48,084	320,167	[illegible]
...	24	*Carnousie,*	510	New York,							401,024	19,318		61,783	16,881	82,480		581,488	[illegible]
...	31	*Resolute,*	650	New York,					49,107	49,107	317,724	57,069	12,241	48,375	102,600	86,881		654,840	[illegible]
March	13	*Stade,*	178	New York,							123,658	29,398	4,200	14,969	9 936	42,177		224,338	[illegible]

[*Edited by* SAMUEL MOSSMAN. *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]